STEPHENSON TESTIFIES.

IF RELLY TOOK BRIBES IT ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

The Captain Deales that the Ordinance tian Was His Accredited Agent for the toitection of Money-Tells About His Houses and Horses-The Case Closed.

When the Police Commissioners resumed yesis charged with taking bribes and permitting merchants to encumber sidewalks illegally. Wellman offered in evidence two entries in Witness Lercy M. Lyons's account book. The gest was dated Feb. 17, 1891, and read: Captain, \$30." The second was dated July 11, 1891, and was: "Bidewalk, \$30,"

Mr. Wellman then called Superintendent Byrnes, who testified that he had tried without success to serve a bench warrant on James Kelly, who was the ordinance man when Capt. stephenson commanded the Leonard street station, and to whom the witnesses had sworn they gave the money. Kelly is missing. The prose cution then rested.

Lawyer Ira Shafer, for the accessed Cantain moved that the expressions "blood money" and "old man" used by the witnesses be stricken out of the record. This and several other motions made by Mr. Shafer were dealed. Mr. Vincent, also for the defence, recalled

Witness Edwards for cross-examination. Q. Had you not a conversation with two genmen named Gus Thorn and Louis Collier at 22 Harrison street on Aug. 30, 1894? A .- I had a conversation with a gentleman whose name I don't know. Q.-Is that the gentleman (pointing to Mr.

Collier ? A .- Yes, I believe it is, Q.-What conversation had you? A .- I don't recollect it now. Q.-Didn't Mr. Collier ask you, were you going

"do up Capt. Stephenson"? A .-- I don't Q .- Now, did you not say you would do your

best to do him up? A .- I cannot say. Q. -Did you not say to Mr. Collier that you had evaded the Lexow committee as a witness, but that you had to go before the Police Board? A. I made that remark to some person, but I don't

Here Mr. Shafer produced Gus Thorn, who Q .- Is that the man who was with Collier at

the restaurant? A .- Yes, sir; it is. "Well," replied Mr. Vincent, "that is Gus Thorn. This was a great surprise to Mr. Edwards, He

had testified previously that Thorn had called on him in March, 1891, and told him to send the Captain fruit; and now it came out that he did not recognize Thorn on Aug. 30 last.

did not recognize Thorn on Aug. 30 last.

In reply to Mr. Wellman, the witness said that Thorn followed him out of the restaurant and asked him not to get him mixed up in the case at Police Headquarters.

Officer Gus Thorn then took the stand and was questioned by Mr. Vincent.

Q.—Did Capt. Steohenson give you his card for Mr. Edwards ? A.—No. sir; he never did.

Q.—Did you call on Edwards and tell him to send apples to the Captain ? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Then what Mr. Edwards told on the stand is not true? A.—As far as I am concerned it is a piece of fiction.

Mr. Wellman tried to make Thorn contradict himself as to the conversation that took glace in the restaurant, but Thorn would not. Mr. Edwards, "said he, "did not know me at first, and asked me what had become of Gus Thorn." The witness admitted that he had asked Edwards not to mix him up with the proceedings at Headquarters.

"Why did you not want to get mixed up in the

adquarters. hy did you notwant to get mixed up in the

at Headquarters.

"Why did you not want to get mixed up in the trials?"

Thorn hesitated a long time before answering, and then said: "Well, the farther a man keeps from Police Headquarters the better."

"Yes," said Mr. Wellman, sarcastically, "the less his conduct is investigated the better."

Thorn also testified that Mr. Edwards had said that if Capt. Stephenson had not been such a hog he would have got off much easier.

Louis Collier said it was he who started the conversation by asking Mr. Edwards if he was not going to be a witness at Police Headquarters. His evidence bore out what Thorn had testified as to the conversation.

Police inspectors McAvoy and Williams testified to the good character of Capt. Stephenson.

Capt. Stephenson then took the stand. He said he joined the Police Department on May 5, 1877; became roundsman on Nov. 14, 1881; was made Sergeant on Jan. 30, 1884, and was promoted to the Captaincy on Dec. 2, 1887. He was transferred to the Leonard street station on Dec. 8, 1890, and remained there until April 20, 1892.

Mr. Shafer endeavored to show that Kelly was appointed ordinance man without the knowledge of Capt. Stephenson; that the latter was a Republican, while Kelly was a member of Tammany Hall, and had been trying to get the appointment for two years; but the Board would not allow such a line of questioning.

Q.—Had you ever an agreement with Ordinance Man Kelly, permitting him to allow a violation of the law? A.—I never had, sir.

Q.—Is it possible for the ordinance regulations to be carried out to the letter of the law? A.—I never had, sir.

Q.—Is it possible for the ordinance regulations to be carried out to the letter of the law? A.—I never had, sir.

Q.—Dad you ever in struct Officer Thorn to go to Edwards and tell him to send you a barrel of accomplish to that effect.

Q.—Dad you ever instruct Officer Thorn to go to Edwards and tell him to send you a barrel of accomplish to that effect.

complisht to that effect.

Q.-Did you ever instruct Officer Thorn to go to Edwards and tell him to send you a barrel of apples? A.—No, sir: I haver sent an officer to do what I would not do myself.

Q.-What do you know about this matter?

A.-I know nothing about it. All I can say is that if Kelly or anybody else went to order fruit, he did so without my consent. I would never stoop so low.

stoop so low.

The Captain was then questioned about the signature to the receipt for the apples.

"I think it is in Mrs. Stephenson's handwriting." he said, "but I would not swear to it."

The Captain said he had relatives in the country who kept him supplied with fruit and vezetables.

vezerables.
Capt. Stephenson raid that if Kelly took money from the witness Bernholz and silowed him to put up an awning he did so without his consent or knowledge. He also denied that Bernholz had any conversation with him at the station house regarding the awning.
Q. Now, did you ever belittle yourself by taking money for protection? A. Never, sir. The Captain denied specifically all the charges that had been made against him.
After recess Mr. Wellman began the cross-samination.

examination.

Q. You testified inspector sleers told you to use your discretion as regards the ordinance?

A. I did,
Q. Did not that leave it within your discretion to receive money from the merchants?

A. It did not, sir. (Excitedly.)

Q. Did you tell Kelly what Inspector Steers said to you?

A. I have been particular to tell Kelly to see that there were no gross violations of the ordinance.

f the ordinance. Q.—Did you use your good discretion? A.-1

did, sir.

Q. Did you receive money for the use of your good discretion? A.—No, sir; I did not.

"Now Captain," said Mr. Wellman, "have you had any means of support excent your business, outside your business as a police officer, since you entered the force?

Mr. Shafer's objection to the question was

since you entered the force?"

Mr. Shafer's objection to the question was
overruled by President Martin.
Capt. Stephenson said he never had any business outside his occupation as a police officer.

"Did you inherit any money?"

"No.-str. I did not; but my wife inherited

How much did you and your wife pay for Four present residence?" Mr. Shafer warned Capt. Stephenson against

Mr. Shafer warned Capt. Stephenson against suswering the question. Capt. Stephenson replied slowly: "On the advice of my counsel I refuse to answer that question."

Q. Iso you not own a farm in White Plains, for which you paid \$5,000 and spent \$5,000 in improvements? A.—I decline to answer.

Q. Did you not pay \$10,000 last fall for your better in Harlem? A.—I decline to answer.

Q. How many froiting horses did you own at Mounteelo Farm? A.—I decline to answer.

How many horses and carriages do you own? The witness made no reply.

Q. Lios many poor and dog carts do you own? A.—I have one peny, one dog cart, and three horses.

be low many race horses? A. None, b. I'dd you and your wife not sell a house on st. Washington avenue 175 feet north of lungs street for \$5,000? A. I object to an

Now, Capinic, are you not worth \$50,000 cal estate and other property? its seemed to nettle Capt, Stephenson, will take \$15,000 for it. If you want it you

"I will take \$15,000 for it. If you want it you can have it for that figure."

"Oh, is that as?" said Mr. Wellman.

"Now that he has asked you," said Mr. Shafer,
"tell him what you are worth."

"All right," said the Captain. "Lown a farm in Sall'ivan county worth \$4,100. My write and it bought the house in 188th street in 1800 for \$1,300. We paid \$1,000 on it to Ir. Becker. It was subject to a moragage held by Mrs. Spadels of Westchester county. We said it for \$8,300 and made \$1,000 on the transaction. We bought the house and lat 141. West 170th street for \$21,000. We paid \$2,100 down, and there was a mortgage for the rest held by the Germania life transacte company. The house was bought from T. Smith, a builder."

4.—What was his address? A.—I don't remember.

the Cuptain then went on to tell that he and his wife and mather-in-law bought two lots nea-180th street for \$4,000. A house was built on the lots That is all I am worth," said Capt. Stepheni.en, in roply to Mr. Wellman, the Capitaln said that he kept an account in the Clinton Bank. "My account in it much, though," said he, "and it isn't worth talking about." Mr. Wellman severely cross-examined the

witness as to Ward Man Kelly's disappearance.
Q.—Do you think Kelly is gone to Irelated on a visit? A.—I think so.
Q.—Do you think he will return? A.—I have got no right to think.
Q.—Oh, well, give us your opinion. A.—Well, then, I think he will come back.
"Now, Captain, did you not make the money with which you bought the real estate and other property from the proceeds of your good discretion while Captain of the precinct?"
"No, sir," replied Capt. Stephenson emphatically.

cally.
Then the witness told how he and his seven brothers contributed to buy the old homestead in Sullivan county, where they were born for their mother. "I contributed \$200 toward the to tell

purchase," said he.

Mr. Shafer asked Capt, Stephenson to tel about his mode of life and his saving habits.

"There is no Captain," said Capt, Stephenson on the police force that has been so saving as have. Every dollar that I am worth I made from my salary in the department. The reason I didn't answer the guestion when first put to me was that I didn't. like to bring my dead wifeinto the transaction."

me was that I didn't like to bring my dead wifinto the transaction."
Here Capt. Stephenson left the witness chair,
but Mr. Wellman revalled him.
"You say," said he, "that you were able to
seep a carriage and wife and other things on
\$2,750 a year?"
Yes, sir, 'said he, "I have done so. I have
been always economical and saving."
"We rest our case," said Mr. Shafer.
The Commissioners conferred with each other
a little while, after which President Martin
said: "The Board will not reach any decision
to-day."
After the trial had closed the Commissioners

to-day."

After the trial had closed the Commissioners held a meeting for about half an hour. Commissioner Sheehan said when he came out that they were simply discussing the estimates. No new charges had been filed, he said, and nothing further would be done until Thursday.

MRS. ROUSSEL HELD.

One of Her Witnesses Says that a Policeman Threatened Her.

An examination was held at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday of the charge against Mrs. Juanita Roussel of inducing Maggie Davis to swear falsely against Sergean Lynch and Policeman Collins of the West Twentieth street station when they were tried before the Police Board on a complaint made by

The Davis woman testified yesterday that she mmitted perjury at the trial of Lynch and Collins, because she was in Mrs. Roussel's employ, and Mrs. Roussel threatened to discharge her unless she gave false testimony.

Sergeant Lynch and Policeman Collins testi fled that they had never seen Mrs. Roussel until they met her at the trial at Police Headquar-

they met her at the trial at Police Headquarters. They dealed that they had offered any inducement to the Davis girl to testify that she had committed perjury, and said that she told them that she wanted to confess because her conscience troubled her.

Mrs. Roussel testified that she had never offered any inducement to Maggie Davis to testify falsely, and that, in fact, the woman had not testified falsely at the Police Headquarters trial. A little Italian girl, named Dora Padullo, who works for Mrs. Roussel, was called to show that Policeman Collins and the Davis girl had used threats to keep Mrs. Roussel's witnesses from court. She said that last Saturday Collins and Maggie Davis called on her at her home in Thompson street and told her that if she went to the police court for Mrs. Roussel she would be sent to prison for two years. Dora thought the matter over, and on Monday went to Bond street and hunted up a notary public named Charles Hoyer, and made an affidavit stating the fact. She was positive that no one had sent her to the notary.

Justice Hogan questioned the girl closely. She

She was positive that no one had sent her to the notary.

Justice Hogan questioned the girl closely. She said she did not know Hoyer, and that if in her affidavit he said that he knew her he was mistaken. As in the affidavit the notary says that the girl Dora is personally known to him Justice Hogan announced that he would refer the case to the District Attorney and have Hoyer removed. Mrs. Houssel was held for the Grand Jury.

ADDRESSED PARISHIONERS ONLY. Father Canmer's Public School Remarks

The Rev. John Canmer, paster of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, created something of a sensation by his sermon last Sunday touching the school question. Yesterday he took occasion to deny having used some of the expressions attributed to him. He was reported as declaring "that the mother or father who sent a child to a public school, while such a certainly guilty of grievous sin, and very probaand ultimate salvation of the average of children depended on their going to Catholic schools," and further, "that Catholic children would derive more harm and prejudice to their religion by attending a public school than they would by attending a Protestant Church."

This is what Father Canmer was reported as saving, and in view of Mgr. Satolli's pronouncement that parents were not necessarily guitty of sin in sending their children to public schools, it aroused a good deal of discussion, especially as Father Canmer was supposed to speak for Bishop McDonnell.

as Father Canmer was supposed to speak to Hishop McDonnell.

The difference between what the priest said and what he was said to have said is fully explained in a statement that he himself prepared in writing, as follows:

2. Father Canmer and no saw standay with public 2. Father Canmer did not say that "the father or mother who sent their child to a public school was certainly guilty of grievous sin and very probably of mortal sin." nor could be make such an assertion without proving himself a consummate fool, for, apart from the merits of the question, he could not rightly discriminate between grievous and merial in matters of sin.

rightly discriminate between grievous and mortal in matters of sin.

3. Sor did he say that "Catholic children would de-rive more harm and prejudice to their religion by at-tending a public school than they would by attending a Protestant chirch.

Father Cammer did say.

1. That his remarks were to be taken, not in the ab-tending the state of the people of St. Peter's, when well-defined conditions prevailed.

2. That the question of the Catholic education of our children must indeed be a momentous one in the cyse of the Church, since she exacts of its such enor-nous sacrifices in the creation and maintenance of Catholic education.

nous sacrifices in the creation and maintenance of Catholic education.

3. That there was sometimes a total absence of sin on the part of the Catholic parent oratizing to avail himself of Catholic education for his childrent via: car where such education had not been provided; (i) when the Catholic parent, as more especially in nixed marriages, could not insist out this point with-out serious domestic turnoil and dissention; or where the course of studies, sometimes necessarily curtailed, was not sufficiently comprehensive for the reasonable want of the childs, a certainty sin, and occasionally

nis of the child.

That there was everainly ain, and occasionally evens sin, in region-ting tals Catholic education of child. viz.: (a) when contempt of the discipline I posity of the Church was implied; (b) when scanned atherety given to the definent of many [c] en danger to the faith of the child was thereby given.

That if tuconsiderate parents were thoughtlessly

"I have not begun any crusade against public chocks," Father Cammer added yesterday,

"I have not begun any crusade against public schools." Father Cammer added yesterday, "nor has the Catholic Church of Brooklyn undertaken anything of the sort. I was simply advising my own parishboners on a practical question, and not expounding any doctrine or theory of a general character.

"I should not have made any statement at all had it not been that I was put forward as the mouthpiere of the Bishob. I did not wish him to be misrepresented through a misrepresentation of my remarks.

"On all points of doctrine actually stated by me Bishop McHonnell and Mgr. Satolit and olf other Catholics are bound to be in accord with me, for there is but one Catholiciam. Where I gave my own opinion I gave it simply as such, and I accept the responsibility for it.

"I can add nothing to my written statement. If I have anything further to say of the school question hereafter it will be in my church."

Hishop McDontell declined yesterday to enter into any discussion of the school question.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SMOKE Manager Reynolds to Answer for the Nut-

sauce to the Grand Jury. The fight by the Long Island City authorities against the soft coal smoke nuisance on the Long Island Railroad in that town was brought home to the officials of that company yesterday when Police Justice James Ingremtieneral Manager E. R. Reynolds of the rallroad to await the action of the Queens county tirand Jury. General Manager Reynolds is accessed of violating the health laws of the city. In June last he and other officials of the road were summoned in the matter, and the examina tion of Mr. Reynolds was held yesterday. The Health Board was represented by Lawyer Binchwell, while Lawyer William J. Kelly represented Mr. Reynolds, who was not present in court. Among the witnesses for the proscention were br. William J. Ramett, Dr. F. H. Batterman, and Dr. Patrick McKeown, who testical that the smale unbance was a measure to the patric health.

During the examination Lawyer Kelly attempted to prove that the smoke nuisance eminated from tactories a half mile away in Brookits. No other defence was made, and Justice line, an decided that evidence autherient to warrant him in sending the accused to the transfact of the sending the accused to the transfact of the county.

The examinations of the second forms who of Mr. Reynolds was held yesterday. The

placed under arrest, but was pacoled in the ens-tedy of his council.

The examinations of the several freemen who were arrested in the railroad yard will take place later. Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart of Long Island City asserts that the nuisance will be suppressed, even if duing so in-volves the arrest of Austin Corbin.

AUTUMN'S PASSING SHOWS.

POPULAR DRAMAS ARE PLENTIER THAN MERITORIOUS ONES. tealism Abandont and Intellectuality

Scarce John L. Sullivan at His Worst on the Stage-The Broadway Theatres Are Given Up to a Good Quality of Fun. The dramss that are being acted this week for be amusement of the multirude are strongly naterialistic, and hardly any praise can be given to them as stage literature; but most of them are adroit rearrangements of materials already tested, with here and there a new piece of meinnical realism to make them go boomingly into the appreciation of the populace. Of course Shenandoah" is a worthy composition, and the battle picture that has been put into it at the Academy of Music is excellent scenic art. The acting is good, too. The week's visits by sensa-tional melodramas include "A Flag of Truce" at the Grand Opera House, "The Limited Mail" at the People's, "Slaves of Gold" at the Columbus, "Harbor Lights" at Niblo's, and "The Crossreads of Life" at the Star.

The construction of melodramas around bits of startling realism has been going on for so long that it seems as though the list of available things of that kind must be about exhausted; so now there are usually several of them in each play of the materialistic class. How important these devices are may be judged from the fact that one of them, which required little outlay, and consisted merely of the bridging of a chasm by three acrobats who joined themselves together in a human cantilever, prolonged for several season a play which was otherwise crude and almost barren of merit. This season has already seen trials here of two dramas which employed a device styled the human rope or ladder, composed of three men who hung together down a precipice while a rescuer passed over them in safety. Such things please the multitude surprisingly, and, no matter how rudely they are done, they meet with enthusiastic approval from audiences which do not demand niceties in dramatic representations. In the case of the device last men ned, it was a woman who made the descent, and she went down a rope which swang in plain sight behind the pendent fellows. whole exhibit of a practicable human rope was thus shown to be a trick seemed to take nothing from its effectiveness. With easy requirements as to plausibility of motives and probability of incident, with the hearty welcome accorded to time-worn scenes and situations, the construction of this grade of melodrama should be easy. But in another respect the same audiences are not so easily satisfied. When the short-skirted madd-of-all-work skips gayly over the vivid green of the manor lawn, throws aside the dister with which she has been cleaning things in the front yard, and bursts forth in song, she must offer something with a goodly share of catchiness, and render it with some degree of that individuality which constitutes the chief factor in the successof a variety show specialwhole exhibit of a practicable human rope was catchiness, and render it with some degree of that individuality which constitutes the chief factor in the successof a variety show specialist. Listeners who have no word of criticism for the utter unifuress of her costume and behavior to her surroundings will promptly condemn any lack of merit in her songs. So, too, when the Irish policeman ignores the existence of his roundsman, and leaves his beat to hold the centre of the stage with a jig, while the villain hovers about the good folk of the play with evil intent, he must show something novel in his steps. His viewers will excuse his neglect of duty without questioning its reasonableness, but long acquisintance with vaudeville has made them difficult to please in respect to specialties. Let the builder of melodrama, then, who has his jule driver, sawnill, or race horse scene in smooth working order look out for his interpolated bits from vaudeville. The copper wire on which the midnight express train is suspended in its mad dash by the footlights may be visible for a half-act before its locomotive's thundering is heard, and when the train appears it may be palpably only a stiffened sheet of canvas, which jumps two feet in the air at the kinks hits wire roudbed, but a singer with nonling newer than "Sweet Marie," or a dancer without methods peculiar to himself, will not be tolerated.

Plays in which the stagecraft is generally refined are being enacted in the theatres of upper Broadway and its neighborhood, but they are not in the least serious excepting at the Lyceum, where the mimic heroism of Mr. Sothern in The Victoria Cross" is in a serio-comic vein. The Empire is merry with "Charley's Aunt" for a final week, and so is Daly's with "A Night Off." Fun is the approved element, too, in "Miss Innocence Abroad" at the Bijoe, "1492" at the Garden, "The Little Trooper" at the Casino, and "Dr. Syntax" at the Broadway. Humon nearly dominates the rest of the matter in "Coon Hollow" at the Fourteenth Street.

The past and the present champion sluggeof the prize ring are showing themselves in the city theatres this week. James J. Corbett the present top-notch bruiser, is at the American, while the east side has John L. Sullivan as a reminder of past fistic giories. As Sullivan, at the Third Avenue, has a play new to New York, honors are easy, as the referee would say. The title of the piece is "A True American," and Edmund L. Price is its author. Though there orphan child, and a young woman, whose father lesires her to marry against her will, the farcical elements predominate, and songs and dances are introduced in each of the three acts. John .. assumes the part of the hero, and holds the atre of the stage at every dramatic climax. Twice he gains his point over the wicked emers by means of that ex-famous right, and once by strategy. His first entrance on Monday was accompanied by no blare of trum the, his foodest admirer could but have described it as still, and the gods up stairs would probably have given to the expression a double meaning. He loomed showly from the dark entrance at the back of the stage, and walked forward very deliberately, making sure that his poise on one foot was secure before putting the other forward. His speech was thick, and for a time every worsh he uttered received by fuelf his careful emission matines had cut short the customary processes of recuperation from Sunday's relaxation. Whether in his first section with his lines he adhered to the dramatist's language may be doubted. His leads at 'That's what I said. 'I don't think so,' and 'Not a cent.' landed heavily, and there was in them a decisiveness of emphasis which however them as the summarked by the heavy-weight class of stage speeches. Soon he was required to said them unmistaked in each trip, and they consider to said them was uncertain. Later the exchangion came up groupy for his love making with the heroine, and was occasionally audible in asking for his cue. In pleading his cause he made use of one gesture frequently; for it the once gifted right was extended as if he were about to grasp his adversary's mitt, and then the palm was turned downward with a twist which included the whole arm. When accompanied by a lift of the hat which brought its brink well on the space had been seen in his adversary's mitt, and then the palm was turned downward with a twist which included the whole arm. When accompanied by a lift of the hat which brought its brink well on the palm was turned downward with a twist which included the whole arm. When accompanied by a lift of the hat which brought its brink well on the seen seen he fore, the resulting said from a boxing playe held loosely in his hand. Just before the curtain felline was in ring costume, and had a lively spell of glove tapping with another grasphare was included to the large stage growth as

Downright novelties are not plentiful in this week's budget of specialties. At the Union Square, brawn is to the fore in the showing of Romulus, assisted by Prof. Attile. Chief smong

the other contributors to the all-day programme are Harrigan, Marlo and Van Auken, Le Clair and Leslie, and John and Nellie Healey. Of the long list of specialists employed at

Proctor's, Lawrence and Harrington are the most conspicuous. Aiding them are Josie

Proctor's, Lawrence and Harrington are the most conspicuous. Alding them are Josie Gregory, the Bare brothers, and Bogert and O'Brien. Susie Kirwin's "Hving pictures" occupy a prominent place in the bill and are shown twice each day.

That offshoot of the Hub's culture, the Boston Howard Athenseum company, is at Pastor's this week. Two women, Asiade Capitaine and Euslie Vance, are prominent in its roater. Richard Pitrot, Kaikasa, the Fritys, the Crescendos, slewart and Merton, and anand Haymond are other familiar names.

But four days remain of Calcedo's display at Koster & Bial's, where his tight-wire feats have been a taking item for four months. Troja too, ends a long stay on Saturday. The remaining items in the bill are the Lars Larsens, Carle, Marguerite, Fisikowsky, Kiaito, and the Levinos. "Living pictures" are accompanied by music written by Oscar Hammerstein, their designer. Next Monday the fall and winter season will begin here, and a remarkable lot of specialities is promised.

The roof show continues at the Casino, and employs Tony Hart, Jr., Elia Caldwell, Hodges and Larchmere, and a dozen others.

At the Eden Mosée a number of mechanical was flaures are in preparation. A new exhibit is that of the Queen of Servia.

Miner's Bowery puts John W. Ransarme at the head of its list, and includes Foreman and West, the Kins-Nera, Elia Caldwell, and a number of others.

Appearing at Miner's Eiglith Avenue are John

others.
Appearing at Miner's Eighth Avenue are John
E. Drew, Bonnie Thornton, Bennet and Gannon,
Billy Carter, and others less well known,

MARRIAGES THAT WERE UNHAPPY. Hutter Beater Pratt Sued for Divorce by His Former Typewriter.

Maggie J. Peatt, who, as Maggie J. Finley, was the typewriter for Spencer Charles Pratt, applied to Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday for \$50 a week alimony and \$500 counsel fee in an action she has brought against the young man for a separation on the ground of lesertion. She is 20 years old, and sues through

Peter Andriote, a banker, as guardian. Pratt is in the butter business with his father at 77 Washington street. He married May Ella Ritchie on Feb. 27, 1884. The marriage to the plaintiff is said to have occurred at Bayonne, June 14, 1892 In November, 1892, May Ella Ritchie Pratt got a divorce because of his relations with the plaintiff. The plaintiff says he abandoned her Sept. 30, 1802. It was also said abandoned her Sept. 30, 1802. It was also said on the motion that after May Ella Ritchie Prati-got her divorce from him he refused to remary the plaintiff and remarked thay Ella Ritchie Pratt. The plaintiff says that she did not know until after her marriage to Pratt that he had a wite.

On the other hand, Pratt says that she married bin with her eyes once in the fact of he west.

wite.

On the other hand, Pratt says that she married bim with Let eyes open to the fact of his marriage. He says that he is only in the employ of his father at \$2? a week, and that the paintiff does not need any alimony, as she is an experistenographer and typewriter, and has been in the employ of John I. Duvenpott, the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, Wade & Bradley, and Hartley & Graham. An affidavit from the office of Howe & Hummel, which was submitted, showed that she retained that firm Nov. 16, 1805, to sue Pratt for breach of promise of marriage, but that she retained that action. Judge McAdam reserved decision.

Justinia Phelps had an action on trial before Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday for an absolute divorce from Edward F. Phelps, a real estate agent, She had her husband sent to the Island recently for failing to provide for the support of herself and three children. They were married May 15, 1885. Two photographs in color of Frankie Russell, the co-respondent in the case, were put in evidence. Miss Russell was said to have been one of the unsuccessful candidates at the beauty show at the World's Fair, Mrs. Phelps said she found the photographs in her husband's trunk. Henry Dale testified that Miss Russell was formerly in the employ of Phelps as correspondent and that he had fitted up a not for her at 148th street and Courtland: avenue. Decision was reserved.

Mary Feck has obtained an absolute divorce from Hirdseye be Witt Peck from Judge McAdam. They were married Feb. 24, 1808, and she says he left her in January, 1891. They have a son, Edward, 23 years. He was a member of the firm of Peck & Laury, builders. He did not defend the action.

Judge McAdam has given Frankin J. Samo an alsolute divorce from Allee B. Samo. The

cracksman. The store had been opened for a few hours in the morning of Labor Day, and at 12 o'clock, when the clerks and other employees were all supposed to have gone home, the window blinds were drawn down and the door closed. An hour or so later there was a rumpus in front of the store over the appearance at the door inside of a pretty young woman, who by her dramatic movements was evidently very anxious to get out. She shouled to the policeman through the fanlight that she had been left behind upstairs when the store was closed and that she would be scared to death if she was left there all day. Capt. Campbell was sent for in a hurry, and finding it impossible to get a key to fit the lock or reach the owner, he decided to bring his own mechanical ingenuity to release the imprisoned girl. The Captain found that the doors swong outward and inward, and that one of them was held in place by draw boits at the top and boitom. He got a piece of wire and a button hook, and by their dexterous use he soon arew both holes and restored the girl to liberty. She proved to be 17-year-old Celia Michaels of 1,346 Avenue A. New York, who was employed as a clerk in the store. She explained that as there was nothing for her to do she went to the third floor, took her lunch, and then resumed reading a novel. She became so interested in the book that she became of living the closing of the store until hearly two hours after she had been left alone. She was very profuse in her thanks to Capt. Campbell before taking her departure for home.

FLORAL FETE IN SARATOGA. The City Decorated With Flowers-A Floral

Procession and Bati. SANATOGA, Sept. 4. The floral fête, for which preparations were begun early last spring in the encouragement of a general cultivation of flowers, occurred to-day. It was the first affair of the kind ever known to Saratoga. All the hotels and stores and nearly every private residence had floral decorations. Many of them were decorated in great profusion and with much were decorated in great profesion and with much taste. The procession was novel and unique and was two miles long. At its head was a great number of bicycles, festooned and wreathed and handsonely trimmed with flowers. Then followed a large cavair-ade of men and women on horse-back, with tasteful floral decorations, and after these a great number of floats illustrative of historic incidents and hundreds of carriages, the wheels of which were revolving masses of flowers and their bodies wholly concealed beneath floral decorations. Prominent to the line were several immense floats drawn by two and four pairs of oxen, whose garlands became them well. One of the floats, a boat representing the landing of the Pligrims, drawn by four pairs of milk-white horses, the whole most tastefully decorated, was a notable feature of the procession. Both sides of Hrondway for more than a mile were packed with people, all wearing or carrying bodiquets and as the floats and carriages passed each other in countermarch, there was such "a battle of flowers" that the road bed was strewn with them. To-night, in Convention Hail, there was a grand floral ball.

Father Kelly's Plan to Pay His Church Bebt.

The Rev. Charles J. Kelly, who succeeded the late Father Patrick Corrigan as rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken, has adopted a plan to pay off the \$120,000 debt which he found resting on the church when he which he found results on the church when he took charge of it. There are 8,000 people in the parish, and Father Kelly expects that at least 5,000 of them will be willing to join an organization which is to be called the Union of Our-Lady of Grace. Each member will be required to pay a cents a week to a fund for wiping out the data. At this rate, \$250 a week or \$15,000 a year, Father Kelly says, it will take only a few years to free the church from debt.

Samuel Clements Hange Minnelf. Samuel Clements, 45 years old, of 159 Oakand avenue, Jersey City Heights, committed suicide yesterday morning or some time during Monday night by hanging himself from the door of his bedroom. He was a widower, and occu-pted a furnished room in the house. He was employed in this city. None of his friends or neighbors can suggest any motive for the sui-cids.

MR. CHANCE'S BAD BLUNDER

IT KEPT AN INNOCENT MAN IN THE TOMBS THREE DAYS. He Thought He Recognized His London-

made Cont in the Rendy-made Corment Worn by Mr. Hanna and Had Him Arrested. Mr. Hanna was a Stranger and For that Reason He Could Not Get Rall. When Wade Chance was a schoolboy he saw

one of his readers something about appare proclaiming the man. He grew up, became a clerk, and rought an overcoat in London. Willothes. He is a theatrical manager at Taunton, Mass. Once he heard a barn stormer quote the lines containing the advice about buying a habit according to the amount of money in your pocketbook. When he came to New York last spring, after a rather hard season, he purchased spring overcost at a Broadway ready-made clothing store. It cost about half as much as 'hance's fine raiment, wore well, and looked so much like the English custom-made cost that Chance could not tell it from his own cont last Sunday morning and had Hanna arrested on a charge of stealing it.

Chance is a cierk. He has a city home at 00 West Ninety second street. He takes his vacation at Newport. The overcoat was the attrac-tion of his wardrobe. He carried it swung gracefully over his left arm, with enough of the lining revealed to show it was a genuine Londonmade garment. Chance slept in a steamer chair on the down trip of the Fall River boat on Saturday night. The overcoat was on his arm when he went to sleep. He awoke in the morning rather stiff, and then the cost was gone. He made a vain hunt for the garment.

Hanna was on the same boat, with his handme-down overcost bearing the frame mark of the firm. He also slept in a chair, with his overcoat beside him. His friend, Charles P. Foster, paying teller of the Bristol County National Bank of Taunton, occupied the chair next

Chance spied Hanne leaving the beat with an vercent on his erm. He was so be wildered by the loss of his mostern purple that he thought that Hanna's cont was his. He accused Hanna of theft. Hanna had come from Terinten, where he is manage, of the Trunton Opera House, to se ure attractions. He wished to provide sur-prises for his Tannon neighbors, but this was an unbargained surprise for himself. Hanna showed letters addressed to himself in the pockets and the trade mark, but Chance the only a clover Yankee trick, which would not not succeed with a young New Yorker,

dated Stoel and Wire Company. Wade & Budley, and Hartie, & Graham. An afflastit from the office of Howe & Hummel, which was submitted, showed that she extained that firm Nov. 10, 1816, to sue Pratt for breach of promise of Julge McAdam reserved decision.

Justinis Phelps had an action on trial before Julge McAdam reserved decision.

Justinis Phelps had an action on trial before Julge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday for an absolute divorce from Edward F. Preips, etc. the Island recently for failing to provide for the support of herself and three children. They were married May 11, 1885. Two photographs in color of Frankie Rusself, the co-respondent in was said to have been one of the unauccessful candidates at the leasuly show at the World's Fair. Mrs. Phelps soil she found the photographs in her husband's trunk. Henry bale tesploy of Phelps as correspondent and that he had fitted up a fat for her at 148th street and Curtinate.

Mary Feek has obtained an absolute divorce from Allee B. Samo. The Julye McAdam had she says he Jeft her in January, 1891. They have a son. Edward, 23 years. He was a member of the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He Julye McAdam in 1885 at Tornot. It was shown that the wife lived at 121 West 104th Wiscon. In the spring of 1893.

Judge McAdam has given Franklin J. Samo and she says he left her his January, 1891. They have a son. Edward, 23 years. He was a member of the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He was a member of the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of Peck & Lautry, builders. He had not be provided to the him of the gold bears to consider the him of the gold bears to consider the him of the gold bears to consider the him of the gold bear The men were taken before Justice Grade in There the difference in legal statiding of a man

Court said:
"Mr. Hanna, the accuser, Chance, finds that
a mistake has been made, and asks permission
of the Court to withdraw the charge. You are
honorably discharged. The coat belongs to
you." ou."

Chance did not appear. In his plea to the Chance did not appear. In his plea to the Court he did not say who made the mistake. He did not apologize, nor did he offer to recompense Hanna for the time lost or the indignity to which he had been subjected. Hanna walked out of court with his own coat. He had spent almost three days in the Tombs, with all that that implies. Why he was not discharged as soon as court was opened, instead of being kept two hours longer in custody, was not explained. Mr. Hanna was seen at the close of the case. He held the coat, which has all the appearance of a London made garment, wrapped in the newspaper under his arm. When asked if he intended to take any steps to obtain redress, he replied:

"I am too glad to get out to think about that at present. I hardly know what I can do. At a present I will do nothing. This episode has so delayed my business that I must spend all my time out that at present one lesson i have learned. Whenever a New Yorker taims any part of my clothing. I will give it up at once, my title to ownership is made clear.

Mr. Hanna joined his friends and started at once for the hotel where the largest bathrooms are provided. Three days in the Tombs would give a man who wore London clothing a bedraggled appearance. As for Hanna, who wears American clothing, he needed a shave and dinner.

DELEGATES FEEL INSULTED. Irrigation Men Think Secretary Morton's

DENVEC, Sept. 4. The Denver delegates to the Irrigation Convention were stirred up vesterday on, Secretary of Agriculture, in which he said The questions considered by these irrigation conventions have nothing to do with practical irrigation. They amount simply to the coming

irrigation. They amount simply to the coming together of a body of citizens for the purpose of petitioning Congress for grants of land and accession of whatever coatrol or ownership the general Government may have of the waters of the arid region.

A delegate objected to the words of Mr. Morton as an insult to the Convention, and moved that the document be returned to Wasaington, J. E. Leet appeared in the role of peacemaker, and the letter was placed on fib.

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. At this morning's ession of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias, prior to going into executive session, a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seals to print a large number of copies of a suitable to print a large number of copies of a suitable memorial to the late Congressman Shaw, emissiving the specches delivered at the services held in his memory yesterday. The supreme lodge rank was conferred upon Past Grand Commander F. B. Hiskins of Wisconsin.

A resolution was offered by Representative J. H. Shepherd of Louisiana abolishing the animizedance in the beneficiary certificates, and a resolution to discontinue the assessment of five cents a thousand in the endowment rank was also submitted. Then as a committee of the whole the lodge resumed consideration of a new code of statutes. This debate will probably continue through to-morrow's session.

Lawyer Thomas J. Sullivan received yesterday a letter which he wrote ten years ago and which had been wandering about since then He mailed the letter on June 14, 1884. It related to his first case in the practice of the inted to his first case in the practice of the criminal law. His first client was a young Mexical who was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to State prison for ten years. The young man, as Mr. Sullivan understood in, told him to write to Señor E. Jorge Moretto of San José Mexico. It seems that the uncle's name was Morello instead of Moretto, and the Nexican postal authorities kept the letter husting about Mexico and the United States for tanyuars before it was returned to Mr. Sullivan.

DROUGHT PARCHES PUBLIC LAWNS. In Central Park and the City Squares the Grass Is Sere and Broves,

Seldom have the public lawns of this city looked worse than they have during the long drought of the past eight weeks. The employees of the Park Department have been watering the lawns of Central Park for six weeks past, but it requires a far freer use of water than has thus been made to keep fresh those lawns that overlie rock formations immediately beneath the soil. This is the condition as to many of the lawns of Central Park.

There are hydrants scattered all over lawns, and these, with the aid of long coils of rubber piping, make it possible to water the largest lawns as thoroughly as the authorities think wise. Nearly all the lawns, however, show red spots, large and small, and not one has altogether escaped the effects of the drought.

The Mall has come through the ordest better than almost any other part of Central Park. The grass here, however, has been strengthening greatly for some years past, and it is protected somewhat from evaporation in times of drought by the shade of the trees. The exposed edges of the Mall have turned red and yellow, and in some spots the ground is almost bare. This is the condition of many acres of the smaller lawns, especially where they are on the smailer lawns, especially where they are on the sharp slope of a hill. Some of the steener de-clivities have been sere for weeks, and these smaller lawns will have to be resew. In parts. The real need of the lawns is shown by the contrast between those narrow strips bendering much of the main cost drive and the lawns in-mediately adjoining. The narrow strips which are thoroughly watered daily are beautifully green and flourishing, while the adjoining lawns are parched and brown.

green and flourishing, while the adjoining lawns are parched and brown.

What is true of Central Park is true of the similar parks and of the public squares. Madison square has selden looked so much like a desert as it has for the post month. There is scarcely asquare rod of unbroken boulding greenery, and many square yards of red and brown grass dead to the ground anal possibly further flown. The effects of the lawns are for the most part simply bare soil. Even those parts of the lawns that are watered now and then are in a sickly state.

state.
Tompkine square, which has been currently tended for three or four years past, had developed at the beginning of the ammer's draught a broad expanse of as heautiful lawns as the city owns, and thanks to this good start, the city owns, and thanks to this good start the grass of that square is in better condition than most of the public lawns. Even it, however, is yellowing here and there and showing the ef-ients of the season wherever the soil lies thin

pellowing letre and there and showing the effects of the season wherever the soil lies thin over rocks.

Washington square, but in mich better condition as Temphins square, but in mich better condition than Madison square. Its lawns beneath the trees look fairly well for this season, but are redeened in spots and present no broad expanse of unbroken greenery. The other much-securited squares show like effects of the drought, and there is not a considerable public lawe that has recaped damage. Some of them look as if they had been blasted by lightning or attacked with acids.

It was pointed out by a specialist four or five years ago that the lawns of the city were weak, poor, and uneven in quality. The officer in charge of the matter was much impressed by the ascertion, and he began experiments to determine what could be done systematically to beautify the lawns, but his scheme for a grass survery, whence the lawns could be gradually clothed with grass of uniform quality and known pedigree, has sever been carried out. The cost of the thing was against it, as the expert sestimate was that the lawns could be made over, so to speak, at about \$1,000 per acre.

The same expert pointed out that much of Central Park was in grass not well fitted by its habit of life to resist long droughts on a thin soil, such as that of the Park. The beautiful Kentucky blue grass in Central Park.

RISHOP M'DONNELL'S MOTHER

Pay Her Water Tax Not Much Hurt. Mrs. McDonnell, the mother of Bishop Mc-Donnell of Brooklyn, had a narrow escape yesterday from being crushed under a trolley car. she recently returned from the country, and, on Monday, called on her son at the episcopal house in Greene avenue. During her call Bishop McDonnell told her that he had forgotten to pay the water tax on the house in Herkimer street, near Rockaway avenue, which he purchased for her when he took charge of the Brooklyn diocese, and which has since been her home. As the tax became due on May 1, Bishop McDonnell was anxious that it should be paid, and his mother, who is still active in spite of her seventy years, managed to go down to the Municipal building on the following day to pay the bill.

spile of her seventy years, manager, to the Municipal building on the following day to pay the bill.

About noon yesterday Mrs. McDonnell started from the Herkimer street house, walked to Fulton street, and boarded trolley car No. 208 of that line. As soon as she was seated and had paid her fare she told Conductor John Ryan to let her off at the Court House, which adjoins the Municipal building. On the way down town she again told the conductor where she wished to be let off. He apparently overlooked her, for he allowed the car to swing past the Court House at the usual speed, and it had reached Adams street before he noticed Mrs. McDonnell trying to attract his attention.

Before the car had stopped Mrs. McDonnell had got on the side platform and attempted to step off. In doing so she fell heavily on the ground and narrowly escaped being run over by the car. She was carried to the sidewalk by Policeman Dillom. Although her right leg and arm were bruised, and she was also suffering from shock, she declined medical assistance, and, before going home in a coach, crossed to the Municipal building with the assistance of the policeman, and paid the tax bill.

Within two minutes after the socident the cares of half a dozen lawyers, anxious for a case against the trolley company, were handed to Mrs. McDonnell. She declined them all.

NEW BUSINESS FOR POLITICIANS Some Leading Troy Democrats Organize (
Gold Cure Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 4 .- A number of Troy's con picuous politicians have gone into the gold cure With the Secretary of State there was filed to-day the certificate of incorporation of the " Gold Cure Company of Troy," with capital of \$15,000. It will " treat and cure by the chloride of gold basis under the Hogey formulas, the liquor, opium, morphine, cocaine tobacco, and cigarette diseases or habits." Th tobacco, and cigarette diseases of habits." The institution will be located in Troy, and will do unsiness in the counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga, Washington, and Schenectady. The organization would not be of more than passing interest were it not for the fact that one of the directors is Charles R. Defreest, Secretary of the Railroad Commission and of the State Democratic Committee. Another director is Michael F. Collins, editor of the Troy Observer. The fact that these two names are linked together in the articles of incorporation has given rose to comment, as Mr. Collins's politics have recently taken an anti-Murphy turn, while Mr. Defreest is Mr. Murphy's right bower. The third director is John H. Jones, the big can manufacturer of West Troy. Birector N. 4 is William Domahue, a member of the brewing firm of Domahue, a firmey and a Police Justice in Troy. The other directors are William H. Hollister, a lawver; John H. Reynolds, a verillator manufacturer, and R. Edwin Starks, treasurer of a mill, all politicians of Troy.

Arrested for filegal Dumping to the Harbon John Anshro, one of James D. Leary's Cap-tains, was accessed yesterslay and field in \$1,000 bail on each of two charges. He is accused by Lieutenant Commander Delehanty, Government Licutenant Community Detenantly, Government Supervisor of the harbor, of having violated the law in dumping garbage on this side of the Sandy Hook Lightship. Anabro, who is in charge of the steamer Shephen Decaux, is alleged to have towed scars to a point in the Coney Island channel and dumped them there on Aug. 15 and 18. Mr. Leary furnished benefit Anabro will be examined on Sect. 14 before United States Commissioner Alexander.

\$50,000 Damage to His Tor.

Alexander Levy has brought a suit for \$50,000 amages against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. His complaint was filed Steamship Company. The companity was med yesterday in the Superior Court. He asks \$25,000 for injuries to his right big toe, through the alloged failing of the dear of a hatchway on his right leg on New 13 last, while a sterrage passenger in one of the steamships of the line. The additional \$25,000 is demanded because, as he avers, his toe was improperly and unskilfully treated by the steamer's surgeon.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE If you have not looked through our new warerooms as yet we lavite you to do so.

Our stock is large, beautifully selected, designs choice and attractive and the woods and fabrics of the best. NO OLD STOCK. All new and nothing inferior. None can show you flarr goods. All fresh, bright and

ciran.

They who omit this opportunity new of-

CEO. C. FLINT CO. 43, 45, and 47 West 23d Stee NEAR BROADWAY.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The Seculand Exercison Steamer Miranda.
In Doubtless All Right.

St. Jours, N. F., Sept. 4. Considerable apprehension is felt here for the steamer Miranda. which should have reached Sydney last week. She left here with the Cook Arctic Expedition for Greenland on July 14. She returned two days later for repairs, having struck an feeberg and stove in her bow. She left again on July 27 and has not been heard from since. It is fearest that she has met with some accident, as ron steamers like the Miranda are entirely unrustable for arctic navigation. The Miranda had about fifty excursionists aboard besides a crew of dearly fort.

It is a mistake to say that the Miranda was due at Sydney last week. She is a stanneh vessel, more seasourthy than most of the crafter that enter South Greenland waters. The writer of the above despatch is perhaps not aware that the Miranda was not destined for "Arctic navigation" when she left St. John's. The was not bound for a more northern latitude than the florist hear Disco island, and did not expect to push through any pack ice. There is no reason as yet for anxiety as to her fortunes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

RINIATURE ALMANAC-THIR DAT.

Nun rises ... 5:31 | Run sets ... 6 un | Moon sets ... 7 30

HIGH WATER-THIS DAT.

Sandy Hook 11 48 | Gov. Island 19 14 | Hell Gate . 9 00 Arrived-Tuespay, Sept. &

ha New Orleans, Bells, New Orleans, Sa dimeritary, Lenney, Norfolk, Sa tonetia, Ingrain, Wilmington, N. G. Sa Kanwas (18), Fisher, Savannan, Ship Fidelia, Barenburg, Steffin, Park Santa Anna, Caflero, Sl. Pierre,

ARRIVED OUT. Ss Amsterdam, from New York, at Queenstown, Ss Alesia, from New York, at Marsellies. Ss Wittekind, from New York, at Bremerhaven.

Se New York, from New York for Southampton, off Seilly Islands. Se Aller, From New York for Southampton, off Scilly Islands. Se layonne, from New York for Dover, passed Brow-Head. Se Prussin, from New York for Hamburg, off Dunnet. Sa Manubelm, from Dover for New York, off Scilly Sa Richmond Hill, from New York for London, off Prawie Point.

SAILED FROM POUSIES PORTS. Ss Cuffe, from Liverpool for New York, as Coleridge, from St. Lucia for New York.

PARLED FROM DONESTIC FORTS.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To-day.

City of Washington, Ha-Vessel Sails. City of Washington, Havana. 1:00 P. M.
Malestic, Liverpool. 6:30 A. M.
Parls, Southampton. 8:50 A. M.
Waesland, Antwerp. 5:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, Windward Isl 1:00 P. M. Fuerst Bismarck, South-10:30 A. M. 8:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. Rannoch, Porto Rico. Zaantam, Amsterdam Kansas City, Savannah Due To-day. Massilla Brooklyn City Salerno Due Thursday, Sept.

Olasgow Swansea Bremen Dundee La Guayra Bermuda Due Friday, Sept. 7. hateau Lafitte

Due Saturday, Sept. 8 Gibraltar. Hamburg London Liverpool Ince Sunday, Sept. 9 Due Monday, Sept. 10.

DIED. BANN,—On Sept. S, at his late residence, 131 West 30th st., James A. Bass, M. D.

Bethel Church. CONOVER .- At Stratford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 3, James S. Conover, aged 76 years. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Alonso E. Conover, 13 West 82d st., on Thursday, Sept. 6,

Funeral services Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at

FRICKENHAUS,-Entered Into rest Monday, Sept. 3, 1994, Charles C. Frickenhaus, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 329 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1894, at S

JENNINGS, On Monday, Sept. 3, 1894, George H. Jennings.
Funeral services from his late residence, 54 Butler st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2:30

the beloved wife of George F. Martin, at her late residence, 24 Prince st. Notice of funeral hereafter. SHIPMAN, At Asbury Park, N. J. Sept. 4, 1894, David Hoops Shipman, son of H. W. and Careline H. Shipman, at Irving House, 3d av. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 6, Interment at New Brigh-

MARTIN, On Tuesday, Sept. 5, Catharine Julia

STERLING. At Nynck N. Y. Sept. 3, 1894, Hear-riette C., wife of Joseph A. Sterling.
Funeral services will be held at 84. James's Church, Tist st and Madison av., New York city, at 2:30 P. M. Weinesday, instead of Christ Church, Boule-vard, as advertised yesterday. Philadelphia pse-

pera please copy. SWEENEY. Michael Sweeney in his 75th year. of Athlone, county Westmeath, Ireland.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral from bis late residence, 296
Fast 6th at. on Thursday, 6th lust, at 2 o'clock

A WOODLAWN LEMPTERY OFFICE 40 EAST 48D ST. WOODLAWN STATISO, 44TH WARD, HABLEM KAILBOAD,

Special Motices.

WHEN ILL WITH PARNS and exhaustion LINERS (INGER TONE) is your agreet relief. PARKERS HAIR BALSAM side the hair growth. Mem Publications.

THE HUMAN HAIR. Why It cans off Turns oray and the flamesty, he Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. E. A. S. W. Lawle & CO. 1,015 Arch as Philadelphia. Pa-Every one should read this little book. Athensesing t Brown's PREHISTORIC TIMES, " · Origin CIVIL 2 zallon, " · Bres." " Pleasures of Life." PRAIT, 6th as and 17th st. (late Cammeyer's.)

Call the Messenger boy. Send your Advertisement

THE SUN. No extra charge for the service.

to

Messenger knows the Advertising rates, and the Right sort of People

Read the paper.